

THE CHINA MAIL.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1895.

Entertainments.

GRAND CAFE CHANTANT.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H.E. the Governor Sir W.H. ROBINSON,
Sir K.C.B., K.C.M.G., &c.
H.E. Major-General BLACK, and
Commander G.H. BOYES, R.N.

GLEES, PART SONGS AND SOLOS BY
Most of the LEADING AMATEURS in the Colony.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL (CITY HALL),
THURSDAY, May 16, 1895.

In Aid of the
KOWLOON SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND,
Conductor, Mr. G. LAMBERT,
Accompanist, E. WYATT, R.N.
ADMISSION, \$2.
(including Tea, Coffee, Ice, &c.)
Tickets at Kelly & Walsh's.

Hongkong, May 10, 1895. 894

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED,
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. "Wingyang" having
arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Noon on the 9th Inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countermanded by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, May 7, 1895. 870

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP TACOMA,
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-
HAMA AND KOBE.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Vessel impeding the discharge of the
Cargo will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL, CARILL & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, May 7, 1895. 803

To Let.

TO LET.

D WELLING HOUSES—
"HIGHCLERE," AT MAGAZINE GATE,
"DES VŒUX VILLAS," AT THE
PEAK.
No. 1 and 2, Ridge Terrace,
No. 23, Causeway Road.

FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS,
In ELOIN STREET, PEEL
STREET AND STANTON STREET.

FLOORS IN NO. 5, SHELLEY
STREET.
GODOWNS—

BLUE BUILDINGS.
No. 7A, PEAK CENTRAL.

Apply to
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**
Hongkong, May 8, 1895. 215

To Let.

No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, April 15, 1895. 716

To Let.

From 1st May.

'GREENMOUNT,' CAUSE ROAD. 8
Rooms.

For Particulars, apply to
GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, April 11, 1895. 704

Intimations.

KOW LOON HOTEL,

ELGIN ROAD.

ABOUT 2 minutes' walk from Kowloon
AT GODOWN WHARF. Surrounded by
magnificent Gardens, and commanding
beautiful views of the Harbour and Island
of Hongkong.

WINES AND SPIRITS
of best quality,
BAR, BILLIARDS AND AMERICAN
BOWLING ALLEYS.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.
LUIZ M. LOBO,
Manager.

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE
for Ladies and Gentlemen. Special
attention to Ladies' comfort. Accommodation
for Table Boarders. Central situation.

Mrs. MATHER,
2 and 3 Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, July 24, 1893. 1287

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS,
etc., &c., &c.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS to be respectfully received by
the Undersigned.

MITTSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, January 2, 1895.

Intimations.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is recommended by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES as the
BEST FOOD for INFANTS AND
INVALIDS.

KAY & Co. (Sole Agents),
26, Hollywood Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1895. 819

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

L IKWONG LOONG,

Cabinet-maker and Art Decorator,

from SHANGHAI, has opened a

F U R N I T U R E S T O R E

at No. 3, WYNHAM STREET,

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

Where HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of

every description can be made to order in

any design required.

Has been patronised by the Hongkong

Club, Hongkong Hotel, Messrs. A. S.

Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading

Establishments in the Colony, to whom

reference may be made as to the Superior

Workmanship and Materials of the Furni-

ture supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. write as

follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr.

"LI KWONG LOONG furnished

"the Annex to our Dispensary and

"gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) "A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD."

Orders punctually attended to and

Charges most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, April 13, 1895. 712

THOMAS' GRILL ROOM,

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

I am happy to inform my Patrons that in

connection with the Grill Room, I have

secured the 1st Floor recently occupied by

the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(above the present Grill Room) and have

fitted it up for

LADIES' DINING ROOMS,

with all conveniences attached. I am also

now prepared to serve to

DINNERS, TEA-FINS & SUPPERS

to parties when ordered distinct from the

ordinary Grill Room.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 20, 1895. 626

CHAN A-TONG,

COAL MERCHANT.

No. 6, ABENNA STREET, EAZE.

Business Office: No. 21, Gilman Street.

478

STAINFIELD'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

3 DUDDELL STREET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS

with every convenience.

Accommodation for Table Boarders.

Particulars, Address,

Mrs. STAINFIELD,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, January 5, 1895. 38

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10:—

Fushun, British steamer, from Canton.

May 11:—

Ming-yi, German steamer, 1,064 G.W.T.,

Shanghai via Foochow, May 9, General

C. M. S. N. Co.

Hou-ting, British steamer, 1,109 G.W.T.,

Chinkiang May 4, Icien—BUTTERFIELD &

SWINEY.

R. MURRAY SWINEY,

Ret'd. Contra, R.N.

Harbour Master, &c.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,

Hongkong, 10th May, 1895. 302

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

LYEMOON PASS.

CERTAIN CONCRETE WORKS is being

done at the Lyemoon Pass by passing

Steamers a river, and therefore particularly

desirable to proceed through the Pass at

Slow Speed as is compatible with safety.

The Work will probably be completed in

about FOUR WEEKS, and Due Notice will

be given.

P. & O. S. S. CO.

London, April 13, 1895.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Ming-yi* reports:

Had light variable winds, overcast through-

out.

The British steamer *Woo-sung* reports:

Foggy weather to Hishan; thence winds

moderate and variable, with overcast weather

to port.

The American ship *Centennial* reports:

Had light Southerly winds to Parade Is-

lands; thence to port, fresh North-East

winds.

EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, May 11, 1895.

On Lampong, Bank, 213

Bank, 213

On demand, 213

" 30 days sight, 22

TENNIS.

CANTON V. HONGKONG.
The single match between Mr Wallace representing Canton and Mr C. Platt representing Hongkong was played at the Cricket Ground this afternoon. There was a large attendance of spectators. H. E. the Governor was present. A good match was anticipated, and the play was quite up to expectations. Playing in quite his best form Platt secured the two first sets, his success being partly attributable to his hard driving from the base line. Wallace lost many points by rushing up to the net, following up his serve; and when he settled down to a less wild game he completely outplayed his opponent, who fagged perceptibly as the game advanced. As a rule rallies were short, Wallace outscoring from his fast serve, but occasionally both men put in brilliant rallies, volleying, lobbing, placing and driving with the greatest accuracy. Platt pulled himself together for the final set, and each player won game after till all had been reached. Then the Hongkong player began to put the ball into the net, repeatedly scoring points for his opponent, who was loudly applauded for his fine play. From first to last it was an interesting game.

Mr H. C. Nicoll acted in his usual efficient manner as corner; and the lines were watched by Capt. Carter, Mr T. Sercombe Smith, Mr E. W. M. Mitchell, and Mr E. S. Easdale.

The following was the score:—6-8, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4.

WEATHER PREDICTION.

The Spanish Consul has received another telegram from the Manila Observatory, and the following is a copy:—

Bisnode, May 11, 12 noon.
The typhoon announced yesterday entered the China Sea last night between lat. 10° and 12°; its direction seems to be that which we indicated yesterday, viz., E.S.E. to W.N.W.

FRAGRANT WATERS! MURMUR!

That we have fallen upon an age of newness.

That we have the new boy, the new woman, and a new style all round.

That the new mode of "returning thanks" (it doesn't mean grace after meat) is to first kick the people you desire to thank, and then to thank them for allowing themselves to be kicked quietly.

That, according to the new rule, the previous kicking is believed to give an additional zest to the thanks which follow.

That I see you now shift the blame of the Sanitary Board from the Governor and his Colonial Secretary to the Director of Public Works.

That if the said blame can be placed at the door of Mr F. A. Cooper (in you say) where does the responsibility of the Governor and his Lieutenant come in?

That it is all very well for a weak-kneed Governor or a good-tempered, accommodating Colonial Secy to shirk responsibility on to somebody else.

That this kind of administration has been tried in the past, and has been found wanting.

That, whoever is immediately responsible for the daring, risky and dangerous policy lately adopted by the Government in the matter of the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Board, is laying up for himself trouble and tribulation even from an official point of view.

That as I have previously hinted, the legislation of sanitation will have to be altered, otherwise all the By-laws will run a narrow shave of being incapable.

That it seems quite clear the new Medical Officer is an ornamental figure-head, and that the P. W. D. will now proceed to occupy the sanitary stage!

That when one looks back and recalls the grandioses speeches of Sir William Robinson about the assistance of the Colonial element, it does seem funny that His Excellency should have so suddenly allowed the hood to have been drawn over his eyes.

That I cannot get myself to think, in view of all the circumstances, the pie of "military grounds" will carry sufficient excuse even at Ellice, after all the facts are known.

That the War Office is certainly powerful, but in some matters it is not all-powerful. That I have not yet heard the thanks of the remaining portion of the Sanitary Board have been "conveyed" to the greater portion.

That this duty will doubtless be entrusted to the Chairman (Mr F. A. Cooper), who should "convey" the thanks officially, in a formal way, and with seat frame attached for each unofficial member.

That the day is the anniversary of the day upon which the Colony was last year put into mourning, confusion and sorrow, and when the Patriotic Committee of the Sanitary Board undertook one of the most serious duties of Hongkong's administration in the history of the Colony, while the Executive, helpless, looked on, and occasionally gave forth a "yap" of disapproval.

That this is now a matter of history, and the present improved condition of the Colony is mainly due to the efforts of the members of the Board, who have been kicked and thumped in approved official style.

That I hear the question of wharfs accommodation for steam-liners on the Praias has again got into the pleasant official stage known as "official correspondence."

That it might be advisable if His Lordship the Bishop would formulate a prayer for the protection of a public servant who knows something of the commercial requirements of the Hongkong community. That it may appear somewhat pretentious to suggest such a thing, but I do not hesitate to say that it is quite as much an actual as a silly as many of the things which are solemnly and reverently asked for.

That no obj'ct could, of course, be made to the Chamber of Commerce adding a petition, let us say to the Secretary of State, for the Colonies, by way of aiding in the great cause.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before His Honour Mr T. Sercombe Smith,
Acting Justice of the Peace.)

Saturday, May 11.

HARRY E. SAVILLE SMITH.

Frank Brett Hardy, business manager of the Grace Hawthorne Company, sued Saville Smith, proprietor of the Company, to recover \$1000 as damages for malicious prosecution.

The plaintiff's case was represented by Mr. E. Ellis (of Mr. V. H. Dunphy's office), and the defendant by Mr. H. L. Denney.

Mr. Ellis stated in opening the case:—The plaintiff was to a certain extent, in rather an undefined position, business manager to the defendant with reference to this American Company. On the 29th April he collected from the sheriff of the City Hall, the sum of \$100. That sum, I admit, in the usual course of affairs, it would have been his duty to pay into the credit of the defendant in the Chartered Bank. He did not do so, and whether it was right or wrong I submit is not a matter we will have to go into now. The defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in a sum considerably exceeding that sum, and the plaintiff wished to retain it in order that he would have something to go upon if it was necessary for him to take any proceedings. Whether it was right or wrong I will not go into. It is not necessary for the suit and possibly it was not justified in doing it. On the 30th April he received a letter from the defendant, his solicitor, informing him if he did not pay back the money, proceedings would be taken. Plaintiff did not and he had nothing more until the next morning, when the defendant came up to him with the bailiff, Mr Brown, and then and there directed the bailiff to arrest him. He was arrested at 8.30 in the morning and was brought here and kept here until your Lordship came at 10 o'clock, when he was told he might depart without any reason assigned for his arrest and release or anything else, and the suit was withdrawn.

Prior to the arrest, about 1 o'clock a.m. that same day, the defendant obtained, in the manner I shall show to your Lordship presently, this sum of \$400 for which he was suing, and in respect of which the present plaintiff was arrested. Such are the facts, and I submit that when your Lordship has heard the evidence you will be in a position to decide what the plaintiff is entitled to, and it will go into the consideration that the plaintiff is a solicitor, and it will be for your Lordship to decide what amount is to be paid as damages. The plaintiff I shall be able to prove to your Lordship definitely as it is possible to prove facts. At one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the defendant admitted to a witness here that he had the money then in his possession, and he went further to go on to state, that in spite of that he intended to have the plaintiff arrested.

R. F. Lammett, clerk to the Acting Chief Justice, produced the papers belonging to the Summary Suit 429. It included two letters from the plaintiff's solicitor—one to the plaintiff and one to Mr Sangster.

James Brown, assistant Laiiff, Supreme Court, stated.—The warrant I produce was given to me on 20th April, just before 4 o'clock. My instructions were that the plaintiff was to be brought up at 10 o'clock the following day. About 9 a.m. on the 1st May I went to the Hongkong Hotel to Mr Saville Smith's room. I asked him what Mr Hardy was in. Mr Smith informed me that he had gone upstairs and I saw Mr Hardy sitting close beside the office. I went up to Mr Hardy and told him I had a warrant for his arrest—for the sum on the warrant and \$25 costs. I served him with a copy of the warrant and a copy of the writ. He asked "Are those for me?" I replied "Yes." I asked him to come along with me to the Court. On getting near the front entrance to Mr Browne's, Mr Hardy stopped and asked me to go back to Mr Smith to see if he had got the money. I said to Mr Smith he had gone upstairs and I cannot leave you. I offered to go with him and he would not go with me to see Mr Smith. He said he knew Mr Smith had the money but that he did not see him take it. Mr Hardy said Mr Smith was the only one who knew the keys of his box. We went back to the Hongkong Hotel together. I remained with Mr Hardy while he had breakfast. I brought him back to the Court. When nearing the Court I said to Mr Hardy, "Suppose Mr Smith has the money, who is going to pay the costs?" Mr Hardy said "I don't know." Then I said, "Suppose Mr Smith settles with Mr Browne about paying the costs the case will not be settled and I will be released. How are you going home?" Have you got any money?" He replied he had not got money in the bank—all he had was only 25 cents. That was the reason why he kept the money to pay his passage home. He said he had the money for his passage home, but he had not settled accounts between him and Mr Smith.

When Mr Smith told you he had received the money, did he tell you not to arrest me? If "Hongkongite" had made any enquiry, while here, on the subject on which he now writes, to the enlightenment of the readers of the Straits Times, gives his views of the position in this Colony of the Polo Club, and Golf Club, in relation to the Jockey Club. In the interests of the Hongkong Polo Club I desire to point out that some of the information given by "Hongkongite" is incorrect, and therefore misleading to the section of the Straits community for whose benefit his letter was penned. He states, "The Polo Club has never been played on the racecourse, except on one solitary occasion when the experiment was tried. A considerable outcry was raised at the time against it, and partly on this account, and partly by reason of the unsuitability of the ground, it was abandoned." As a member of the Polo Club at that time I never heard of any objection being raised to Polo players availing themselves of the permission accorded to them to use a portion of the reclaimed area within the race-course. I believe several games were played in the Happy Valley, and it was found that the uneven nature of the ground caused pools, and prevented the ball travelling either quickly or surely. In doing what they found necessary, I did not want the correspondent to Hongkongite to have given his ignorance of his subject. As a member of the Polo Club it has its special representative on the Games Committee "Hongkongite" refers to and has had since the organization of said Committee.

As regards the dangers of Polo and its unsuitability to civilians I very much question whether several firms in Hongkong have forbidden their employees to play. Of course a very small percentage of narrow-minded people are to be found everywhere, and I would like to point out to "Hongkongite" that since the formation of the Hongkong Polo Club, no serious accident has occurred, while in swimming, yachting, and especially football, much greater risks are taken every day. Golf is supposed to be a harmless game, but I remember an acquaintance having his face laid open, which will disfigure him for life, through a golf accident. I have not heard of any firm prohibiting golf amongst their employees. I mention this particularly because from the tone of "Hongkongite's" letter I am inclined to believe he is one of the supporters of that noble game. There are many such clubs as the same grounds as contain their links, and are not happy because they cannot have an entrance fee, nor the privileges they now enjoy on entrance. I may add that I think all civilians in Hongkong who want to play polo do so. Yours, etc.,

BROWNE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONGITE ON POLO.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

Hongkong, May 11, 1895.

Sir.—In your issue of last night appears a copy of a letter in which "Hongkongite" writes to the enlightenment of the readers of the Straits Times, gives his views of the position in this Colony of the Polo Club, and Golf Club, in relation to the Jockey Club. In the interests of the Hongkong Polo Club I desire to point out that some of the information given by "Hongkongite" is incorrect, and therefore misleading to the section of the Straits community for whose benefit his letter was penned. He states, "The Polo Club has never been played on the racecourse, except on one solitary occasion when the experiment was tried. A considerable outcry was raised at the time against it, and partly on this account, and partly by reason of the unsuitability of the ground, it was abandoned." As a member of the Polo Club at that time I never heard of any objection being raised to Polo players availing themselves of the permission accorded to them to use a portion of the reclaimed area within the race-course. I believe several games were played in the Happy Valley, and it was found that the uneven nature of the ground caused pools, and prevented the ball travelling either quickly or surely. In doing what they found necessary, I did not want the correspondent to Hongkongite to have given his ignorance of his subject. As a member of the Polo Club it has its special representative on the Games Committee "Hongkongite" refers to and has had since the organization of said Committee.

As regards the dangers of Polo and its unsuitability to civilians I very much question whether several firms in Hongkong have forbidden their employees to play. Of course a very small percentage of narrow-minded people are to be found everywhere, and I would like to point out to "Hongkongite" that since the formation of the Hongkong Polo Club, no serious accident has occurred, while in swimming, yachting, and especially football, much greater risks are taken every day. Golf is supposed to be a harmless game, but I remember an acquaintance having his face laid open, which will disfigure him for life, through a golf accident. I have not heard of any firm prohibiting golf amongst their employees. I mention this particularly because from the tone of "Hongkongite's" letter I am inclined to believe he is one of the supporters of that noble game. There are many such clubs as the same grounds as contain their links, and are not happy because they cannot have an entrance fee, nor the privileges they now enjoy on entrance. I may add that I think all civilians in Hongkong who want to play polo do so. Yours, etc.,

OFF-SIDE.

Mr. Denney—You have no right to treat your wife as a hostile witness.

Mr. Denney interfered and said that Mr. Ellis was treating Mr Brown as a hostile witness.

Mr. Ellis objected to the interference.

Mr. Denney—You have no right to treat your wife as a hostile witness.

Mr. Denney—I will show you that I have reason for considering her a hostile witness. I will treat her as like. It is for his Lordship to interfere.

Mr. Denney—Mr. Denney has a perfect right to seek to interfere.

Mr. Ellis (witness)—Have you been asked to give information of what took place?

Witness—Yes, by yourself.

And you refused. What was your reason? None whatever. I refused to give information. That is the reason why you subpoenaed me.

Did Mr. Smith not say anything to you when you found Mr. Hardy sitting in the hall of the Hotel?—Mr. Smith said "There he is."

He did not add the words "Take him?" Not to the best of my recollection.

Witness was afterwards cross-examined by Mr. Denney.

F. Brett Hardy stated—On the 29th April I collected a cheque for \$400 from the sheriff of the City Hall. In ordinary course I kept it in my pocket, and when I got home I handed it to Mr. Saville Smith. He called upon me to pay back the \$400. I had cashed the box in the afternoon. Next morning, as soon as I awoke, I went to the box with the intention of putting the money in my pocket. When I opened the box I found the money was gone. I have no recollection of idea that got out of my head. I went downstairs

to the hall, and while I was there, about 8.30, Mr. Smith and the last witness came down stairs together. Both came up to me. Mr. Smith said "There's the man; take him." The last witness presented me with the writ and warrant. Mr. Smith went upstairs. I said nothing. I started out and I asked last witness if I could go back to the Hotel for breakfast. I then went to the hotel with the last witness. It was told I could go away. No explanation was given. I asked to be brought before the Judge, and I was told there was no case against me. Last witness said that

Mr. Denney—Of course I am to show what my defense is and what I am to put forward. Your Lordship will see that this arrest was a judicial proceeding. The bailiff cannot be sued—he was acting on your Lordship's warrant, and the only way the defendant can be brought is that he can be sued for malicious arrest if he has stated facts to the Court which are absolutely false and which he knows are absolutely false and which he has done.

Mr. Denney—Your Lordship's warrant, whether the discretion was right or whether it was wrong, he had nothing to do with the case. Your Lordship is to be advised that the defendant is not liable to be sued for malicious arrest if he has stated facts to the Court which are absolutely false and which he knows are absolutely false and which he has done.

Cross-examined—Did you pay for your breakfast?—No; I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—You have no right to treat your wife as a hostile witness.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no intentions whatever. The idea had not occurred to me to leave the Colony.

Mr. Denney—I am a boarder. I don't know the amount I am due. \$10 was the amount of the last bill shown me. It was not my intention to leave the Colony on the 1st May. I had not told several people that I intended to go on 1st May. I did not tell Miss Hawthorne so. I had no

LADY FOOTBALLERS.

The Sun gives an amusing account of the first appearance of the Lady Footballers who bowed to the public on March 23rd at Horsey.

The New Woman, as a footballer, had not accomplished her emancipation in a half-hearted way—if she retains such an old-fashioned idea as a heart. She had laid aside the petticoats, beneath which of old time her safty feet were wont “like little mice to steal in and out.” She had thrown aside the garments of conventionality, and she stepped fearlessly into the field of winter war in flannel shirt and knickerbockers.

The ladies of the North wore red shirts with white trimming and blue knickerbockers. The ladies of the South sported shirts of light and dark blue—Oxford and Cambridge, one of the fair athletes explained to me—and blue knickerbockers. The occasion attracted some 6,000 spectators, round the ropes and upon the stands, while the walls of the enclosure had their coping of humanity, the branches of the trees overlooking the ground bore a living load. A tremendous roar of delighted shout and laughter went up as the two teams came together. The spectators were thoroughly good-natured, and protested, in their resonant way, when an irreverent photographer stepped up to the line to take a snap-shot. He was glad to retire with his mission unaccomplished.

It is painful to state that there is more than a suspicion that one of the so-called ladies was only a boy, while the referee was but a man.

North won the toss, and at 4.40 Miss A.

A. F. Lewis kicked off. Miss Honeywell returned, with the gentleness inseparable from her sex, and Miss Williams had a scrimmage with Miss Potter. This would have been all right had Miss Coupland interfered, and, while the other two ladies were disputing for possession, quickly gone off with the ball.

Miss Coupland was fragile of form and small of stature, but comparatively fleet of foot. So she had a very fine run all to herself, which seemed to please the opposing ladies, as they did not interfere with her.

Then recognizing that they were British as well as ladies, and must do their duty, unfalteringly followed the fair-like Miss Coupland; and, not having wings to support her when her footing failed her, down she went. A scrimmage followed this “Maiden over,” to borrow a cricket term, in which North and South got indiscriminately mixed up, and the contrasting colours formed a very pretty combination—a much better combination, indeed, than the ladies were showing in their play. But serious business was at hand. The North team invaded the Southern territory, which was a surprising proceeding to Miss L. Clarence. That lady stood musing over the unscrupulousness of it all and overlooked the trifling fact that she was goal-keeper. Miss Alice Hicks woke her from her reverie by kicking the ball past her, and scoring the first goal for the North. But the hard experience of the way in which a civilized world takes advantage of a defenseless female, was again evidenced by the goal-keeper. Fifteen minutes later, when an undoubtedly conspiring to take advantage of feminine docility, ended in the success which so frequently attends orgiastic callowesses, and Miss Lewis scored the goal for the South. The crowd cheered vociferously, and once more settled down to enjoy the joke and re-use its chaff.

Play in the first half was beyond criticism and indeed descriptive. Through-

put the whole of it the ladies showed that,

in spite of their advanced costume, they still retained their sweet sense of irresponsibility. “Off-side” was to them, and, but for that horrid man the referee, might have been supposed to have been banished to Jupiter, along with various other canons of the game.

Half-time:

North 2

South 1

The play in the second-half was as highly effective, from a spectacular point of view, as was the first. Goals were occasionally taken, in a kind of inconsequential way, but there was never any development of exciting play, which might have distracted the attention of the spectators from the fair players to the game. Everybody saw the huge joke, except a few unappreciative people, of course, who called it slow, and among these were probably the individuals who got up a fight outside of the ropes and caused the police to be called in. But these may only have been men of foresight who were preparing themselves for the day when the New Woman will be New enough to carry her athletic experiences of the football field into the ruling and ordering of the household. In the result the North won, the final score being:

North 7

South 1

New Piano Repairing Machinery arrived for W. Robinson and Company.

INTIMATIONS.

Intimations.

THE CHINA & JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE HONGKONG TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

No. A
40.—Anderson, Capt., East Point.
42.—Anderson, Capt., Praya Central.
8.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

66.—Blackhead & Co.
68.—Blackhead, F., Residence.

90.—H. Bradley & Co.

91.—Butterfield & Swire, Peak Residence.

36A.—D. do, Quarry Bay.

18.—D. do, Shipping Office.

36.—D. do, Sugar Office.

C
75.—Galbuck, MacGregor & Co.

42.—Gaukau, Pacific Railway Co.

11.—Carmichael & Co.

19.—Chan See & Co.

22.—China Mail Office.

70.—China Sugar Refinery, East Point.

71.—D. do, Town Office.

11.—Club, Hongkong.

20.—Do, Peak.

37.—Commiss. re, Douglas Laprik & Co.,

83.—D. do, Residence.

73.—Cousens, J. B.

D
12.—Daily Press Office.

50.—Daily Farm Co., Office.

67.—Daily Farm, Pak-foo-hum.

73.—David, A. T., Residence.

60.—David & Co.

55.—Dock Aberdeen.

20.—Dock Co.

87.—Dr. Atkinson, Residence.

83.—Dr. Ball, Residence.

2.—Dr. Hartigan, Canfield and Stedman.

42.—Dr. Jordan, Olive.

13.—D. du, Residence.

55.—Dr. Steeden, Residence.

41.—Dudweil, C. Hill & Co.

17.—Dunlop Laurick & Co.

E
58.—Electric Co.

74.—Fletcher & Co.

G
43.—Fox Co., East Point.

47.—D. West Point.

52.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

6.—Godwin, Kirkton.

7.—Godwin, Kowloon.

33.—D. West Point.

41.—Government House.

H
29.—Harrison, W. Stuart, Residence.

95.—H. —, D. Residence.

72.—Holliday, Wise & Co.

101.—Hongkong, Canton Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Office.

102.—Hongkong, Canton Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., Wharf.

9.—H. K. & Shanghai Bank.

34.—H. K. & Shanghai Bank, Post Office.

1.—Hongkong Telegraph.

13.—Hop Hi Gung.

26.—Hotell, Alice Memorial.

34.—Do, Government Civil.

3.—Do, Peak.

32.—Hotel, Hongkong.

35.—D. Mount Austin.

55.—Do, New Victoria.

29.—Do, Peak.

32.—Ho Tung, Lombard Strand.

47.—Do, Praya Central.

37.—Do, Residene.

63.—Humphreys & Son.

I
50.—Imports & Exports, Office.

K
18.—Kwai Hong Take.

64.—Kunyadi, J., Causeway Bay.

107.—Kwai Fong.

66.—Kirch, H. H., Residence.

70.—Kramer, J., residence.

L
61.—Lunke & Rogg.

92.—Lunke, J., Residence.

97.—Lowe, Crawford & Co.

92.—Layton, E., Office.

92.—Lee, M., Office.

N
16.—Men Chien Yu-n.

98.—Mu II On Insurance Co., N.

O
5.—Nam Wo & Co.

110.—Naval Hospital.

103.—Naval Yard.

P
46.—Opium Farmer.

19.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

39.—P. & O. Mess, Post.

15.—Police Station, Central.

R
34.—Ray, E. C., Residence.

51.—Ray & Davies.

103.—R. E. Guard Room.

104.—Royal Engineers Mess.

45.—Roppe Factory.

4.—Runney, Cundur, R. N., Residence.

S
52.—Sailor’s Home.

94.—Sassoon, M. S., & Co.

99.—Schellies & Co.

49.—Shewan & Co.

110.—Sperry Flour Co.

61.—Stevens, G. R., Office.

62.—Do, do, Residence.

T
14.—Telegraph Company.

61.—Tram Station, Peak.

70.—Tram Kee & Co.

W
16.—Watson & Co.

76.—Whitier, W., Residence.

57.—Whittem, W. H., Residence.

31.—Woolley, A., Residence.

63.—Wo Kee & Co.

Y
33.—Yuen Fat Hong.

79.—Yuen Lai Kee.

Z
PRIVATE TELEPHONE LINES.

Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., East Point.

Moyer & Co.

North China Insurance Co.

Tramway Company.

In case of FIRE ring up No. 15.

W. STUART HARRISON, Manager.

INTIMATIONS.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS Commodious and Well-appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES (from 1st April to 31st October).
One person, per day 8/- 4/-
One person, per month \$75 to 100/-
Married couple (occupying one room) per day 7/-
Married couple (occupying one room) per month 150/-
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month 170/-
For further particulars, apply to

THE MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel,
Hongkong, April 10, 1895.

628 708

DEAFNESS.—An essay describing a really general Cure for Deafness, Singing in Ears, &c., no matter how severe or long-standing, will be sent post free.—An official Ear-drum and similar appliances entirely superseded. Address Thomas Astor, Victoria Chambers, 19, Southempson Buildings, Euston, London.

New!—The woman I marry must be an ideal housekeeper. You!—You'd suffice with a practical one, old man!



CUTICURA
for the
HAIR

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.